

A SCENE IN "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS," AT THE COLONIAL THEATER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS."

It is rather unusual to see graphically represented on the stage of a theater a real circus, with real horses, ponies, dogs and a trained elephant, and all the paraphernalia of the sawdust ring, and yet that is what will be truly portrayed at the Colonial theater on Friday, December 16. It is made possible by the ingenuity and cleverness of Frederic Thompson, a young man who a few years ago went to New York city, and by his dash and dare revolutionized the then prevailing big amusement enterprises in and around the metropolis. He produced the wonders of Luna Park, Coney Island, and the marvels of the huge hippodrome in New York city. He was a sort of theatrical Moses, was this young Lochinvar, who came out of the wilds and invented realistic scenes on a prodigious scale. He had Margaret Mayo write a play on ideas he furnished, and then put them into realism. "Polly of the Circus" is a very human play with a quaint tenderness about it, and a continuous interest that holds and entertains. Polly is a star rider in the circus that has just come to a staid old town in the

Middle West. The circus pitches its tent next to the parsonage. Polly meets with an accident, and is brought into the parson's home unconscious, with the parson, the two protectors of the girl—"Uncle Toby," the clown, and "Big Jim," the boss canvasman—to care for her. Polly stays at the parson's home for eleven months and during that time she has learned to love and be loved by all the younger folks. The inevitable of course happens. Polly and the minister fall in love, and to the scandal of the proper parishioners. Polly hears how she is dragging down the clergyman's good name, so she decides to go back to the circus and not reveal her passion. A month after her departure the circus comes back again to the town, and the big tent is packed, all eager to see Polly ride—Polly who was in their town for nearly a year. And here are the big scenes of the play. The play ends of course with Polly and the minister uniting their fortunes and the circus going away a second time without the star rider. Mr. Thompson has spared no expense in presenting this play with a capable cast.

This is exactly the same production that played one solid year at the Liberty theater, New York city.

The Steady Growth of Socialism.

The name of the socialist party first appeared upon the ballot in the United States in 1888, when it polled 2068 votes. In the twenty-one years which have since elapsed it has progressed steadily, showing these totals:

1890, 13,331; 1892, 21,157; 1894, 33,133; 1896, 36,564; 1898, 91,749; 1900, 98,417; 1902, 225,903; 1904, 403,333; 1906, over 500,000; 1908, over 600,000. It will be some time before all the figures for 1910 are available, but it is known that the vote scored a large increase all over the country. In New York it grew from 33,000 to 65,000; in California, from 16,000 to over 60,000. It is probable that this year's total reached the million mark.

Milwaukee elected the first socialist congressman on November 8.

The thoroughgoing socialist boldly declares that the earth and the fullness thereof was intended, not for the making of dividends, but for the satisfaction of human needs. His program is frankly revolutionary, though he prefers the ballot to the bullet as a means to the end.

While the avowed advocates of socialism have worked with wonderful energy and persistency to promote the growth of their cause, they are by no means entitled to all the credit for what has been accomplished.

The socialist has a partner who is working overtime to convince the world that there is no hope, save in revolution.

The socialist's partner is no other than our old friend, the standpatiot—that is to say, the contented conservative who, hardened by fat years, insists that "all's for the best in the end of all possible worlds."

This man stands stubbornly in the face of all progress. He consistently opposes every human aspiration for better things. For money, he asks more and more; to men, he concedes less and less.

He demands higher rates for railroad service. He resists all attempts at the regulation of public service corporations.

He regards the Wisconsin proposal for government railroads, docks and steamships in Alaska as unspeakable heresy.

He insists on higher rates upon all necessities of life every time the tariff is revised.

With hundreds of thousands of children going to school every morning without their breakfasts, he declares that our trouble is not "high cost of

living, but cost of high living."

He is fighting now for a kind of "open shop" which would crush labor unions to the dust, leaving the workman to deal in his naked individuality with organized dollars.

He says men shall work when and where he pleases for what he chooses to give them, or that they shall starve, with their women and children.

The standpatiot is the greatest asset of socialism. If he has his way the earth will be owned by fewer and fewer, the many will be more and more completely exploited—and the revolution will come the surer and the sooner.

The growing strength of socialism in every election for the past twenty-two years means just this:

We are going forward.

Most of us would prefer to progress by evolution, but if the standpatiot continues to standpat long enough and hard enough he will probably succeed in giving us revolution instead.—Omaha Daily News.

Worthy of Emulation.

The Abilene (Texas) schools have established a precedent well designed to not only add interest to school life, but to aid in spreading a knowledge of this great country of ours. The third grade of the Abilene schools recently put up a box containing the products of the Abilene country, especially those peculiar to that section, which would prove novel and interesting in some section far removed and under other conditions, and forwarded them to the third grade of the schools of Fredericksburg, Va. Accompanying each exhibit was a short descriptive essay written by some pupil of the schools. Among the articles shown were many peculiar to Texas alone, while others represented principal Texas products.

The advent of this box in the Virginia school may be imagined, and it is certain to prove instructive to the pupils of that school. Word has come to Abilene that the Petersburg third grade is about to forward a similar collection to Abilene, embracing the products of that district, and thus will the Texas pupils be given opportunity to learn of the products of field and forest of Virginia. It is a plan that might well be adopted in many other sections.—Beaumont Enterprise.

NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR MRS. STREIGHT

Motion Objects to Act of Prosecuting Counsel and to Charge of Trial Judge.

[Special to The Bryan Eagle.]

Waco, Texas, Dec. 10.—An amended motion for a new trial for Mrs. Minnie Lee Streight, convicted of murdering her husband at McGregor and under a life sentence, was filed this afternoon. The motion covers one hundred typewritten pages. It objects to Counsel O. H. Cross flourishing the slayer's alleged weapon in the court and to Trial Judge Richard Munroe's charge to the jury.

It carries an affidavit that the defendant has just recovered sufficiently to be of service to the defense, and that her condition during the trial was prejudicial to her.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Husbands will be interested in the report, not yet substantiated, that the Paris dressmakers are to make fashionable gowns that button down the front.

Hereafter if the sender of a registered letter wishes for a receipt from the person addressed, he must ask for it, for the government no longer requires that one be given as a matter of course.

So many hunters have been shot, having been mistaken for game, that the Vermont proppation to compel hunters going into the woods to wear a bright red coat seems like a reasonable life-saving suggestion.

Instead of putting up a big statue to honor Champlain, the tercentenary commission of New York and Vermont has decided to erect a lighthouse on the shore of Lake Champlain to make brilliant the fame of the explorer.

The world of science pays a deserved tribute to a remarkable woman when it decrees that the "curie" shall be the standard unit for measuring radium, and requests Madame Curie to prepare such an international standard to be preserved in Paris.

A department of games has been opened in the St. Paul public library. Boys and girls, tired of reading, may now get checkers, chess, jackstraws and such like, instead of books, for their amusement during winter evenings. Such a library in smaller towns—even in a Sunday school—might be useful in keeping boys from the streets.

Fines for illegal liquor selling in an Ohio town were kept in a separate fund until enough accumulated to build an electric light plant. The light was turned on a short time ago. A sewage disposal plant is to be built next, and then the streets are to be paved, unless the liquor sellers decide that their business is not profitable enough to continue to pay the fines.

REGULAR MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

The school board met yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie library in regular monthly session. All members were present and the regular routine of business was transacted. The accounts for the month were audited and ordered paid. Prof. Lawson was authorized to employ another teacher for the colored school.

The finance committee was authorized to examine the finances of the school and ascertain whether there were sufficient funds on hand for the construction of concrete walks on the southern and western sides of the school grounds of the Eastside school.

The Christmas holiday was fixed, beginning Wednesday, December 21, and closing Tuesday, January 3.

TROUBLE AT PANAMA.

Indians on Colombian Frontier Have Started Revolution.

[Special to The Bryan Eagle.]

New Orleans, La., Dec. 10.—Cablegrams received here today say 20,000 San Blas Indians on the Colombian-Panama frontier have started a revolution against Panama, which, it is reported, was incited by Colombian officials who were angered by Panama. A large force of police has already been sent to Porto Obaldia, where the outbreak occurred.

PARISIAN SAGE.

This Great Hair Grower Now Sold All Over America.

What do you think of the liberal proposition that the Giroux Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., American makers of Parisian Sage, are putting up to the readers of The Eagle?

They know; they are absolutely certain that they have the only real hair-grower, beautifier and dandruff germ-destroyer on the market today, and knowing this they have requested E. J. Jenkins to state to every reader of

The Eagle and to every person living in Bryan and vicinity that he guarantees Parisian Sage to remove every trace of dandruff; to stop falling hair and itching scalp, or money back.

And everyone who reads this important announcement should know that Parisian Sage makes hair grow, not only abundantly but gives it that lustrous appearance that all desire.

Women will find Parisian Sage the most refreshing and ideal hair dressing, free from stickiness or grease. Large bottle 50c at E. J. Jenkins' and druggists everywhere.

"I have used Parisian Sage for some time and think it has no equal as a hair beautifier and scalp cleaner. No more dandruff or faded hair, thanks to Parisian Sage."—Mrs. William Hoglund, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., June 2, 1910.

PRACTICAL NEIGHBORHOOD CO-OPERATION BY FARMERS.

"Co-operation" means literally "a working together," and that is what it is. Two men co-operate when they work with each other for a common end. Such working together is coming more and more to be a necessity, although the fact remains that farmers have learned its advantages and profited by them to a less degree, perhaps, than any other class. The reasons for this are plain to the man who studies the subject a little; but it is becoming plain, too, to thinking men that it is time to change this policy—time for farmers to begin working together, both as individuals and as a class, to bring about things that will be of benefit to all of them.

It is a part of our creed, however, that before farmers can successfully co-operate as a class, or in great bodies, they must learn to co-operate as individuals, or in small groups. For this reason, while believing in and urging co-operation of the farming class as a whole, we have stressed the primary need of local co-operation—of the farmer's learning to work with his immediate neighbors, so as to help them and be helped by them. When a man has learned to join forces and to get along with the other farmers who live right around him, it will be easy for him to work well when he becomes a member of a larger body of co-operators; while, on the other hand, the man who can not work in harmony with his neighbors, though he may preach organization and co-operation ever so loudly, is not likely to add much strength to any association or order to which he may belong. Right now the fall plowing season

is on hand. If Farmer A has one horse and Farmer B one horse, and both wish to do better plowing than they have been in the habit of doing, let them combine forces; put the two horses in together and let A do some sure-enough plowing while B digs up the briars and bushes, cleans off ditch banks, or something of the kind. Then next day, if wished, change jobs. Both will be better off, by having better work done and by saving the labor of one man, and the spirit of neighborly helpfulness and interest will be worth much to each.

Then suppose A has three or four acres of stumpy land; B, four or five acres; C, just over the hill, a half-dozen acres, and all of them feel the need of getting rid of these stumps so that they can do better work at less cost. No one of the three may feel able to buy a stump puller for his little patch of land; but if they all go in together they can get the machine easily, join teams and forces, and almost make a picnic out of what would be a hard job for any one of them alone.

Then, that little strip of swamp land that runs down from Brown's farm into Smith's; Brown can't drain his part without having an outlet on Smith's land; and Smith finds his field frequently flooded by the water coming down from Brown's farm. Wouldn't it be the sensible thing for them to go in together and drain the whole patch, and be done with it?

These are obvious ways of co-operating with one's neighbors; but there are others which most farmers seem never to think of, but which are well worth while.

For example, a man in a neighborhood has a good variety of corn, one which he has bred up with care and which gives uniformly good crops. It will pay this man to give his neighbors seed of this corn, so that he can more easily keep his own strain pure; and it will pay his neighbors to plant this corn, and to help keep the strain pure and true to type. Then, if the originator of the corn advertises his seed and creates a demand for it, every one of them will profit by it, and the neighborhood will soon get a reputation for the production of good seed corn, and every man will easily be able to get more for his crop than he otherwise would.

Learning to co-operate with one's neighbors in these plain matters of business at first, the spirit of mutual

helpfulness will soon extend to other things; and one will find himself joining in with his neighbors to buy a pie goods in larger quantities and at better prices, to market his crop more advantageously, to make better roads and better schools, to establish local reading rooms, to hold farmers' institutes, and so on and in a hundred different fields of activity.

And so, having learned how one's neighbors are really worth working with, the people of such a community may be counted on when they are co-operating with farmers as a class, when they are working for state or national reform, when members of any organization trying to bring all farmers into harmonious relationship and so to uplift farming as a business and farmers as a class, be steady, willing workers who can be counted on at all times to do their part.—Starkville Miss.) Progress Farmer and Gazette.

You'll find what you want at the new jewelry store.

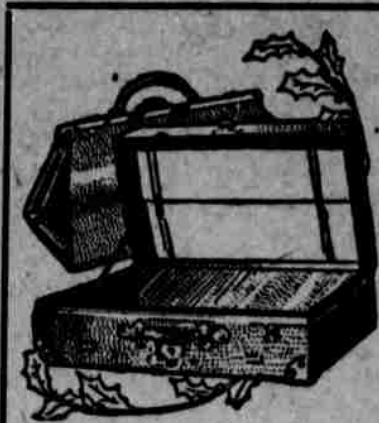


MISS GEORGIE OLP, As Polly in "Polly of the Circus" at the Colonial Theater Friday, December 16.

THE Man's Store is now Ready to show you the latest Novelties in Holiday Gifts For Men

This store has never been so well prepared to fill your every want for a man's Christmas as it is now

Everything that is new in Men's Attire and that will be shown in the large cities can be found here, all put up in handsome holiday boxes



A Traveling Bag For Christmas

What man would not be proud of one of these handsome grips. We show them in all shapes and colors, only the best makes here, all leather \$4.00 to \$15.00

A Pair of Slippers for Christmas

Make him comfortable. If you want him in a good humor, a pair of these slippers will do the work.

\$1.00 to \$2.50

Socks for Christmas

Nothing more acceptable. We have them in pure silk, lisle, cotton and wool, all the shades and staple colors, put up in Christmas boxes 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per box

A Bath Robe for Christmas

A luxury for any man. We show a beautiful assortment of rich imported patterns, elegantly trimmed \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00



The above is just a hint of what we have to show. Hundreds of other articles just as appropriate.

Parks & Waldrop The Home of Good Clothes for Men